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Choi

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(54) **MOBILE TERMINAL**

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- H04R 1/04** (2006.01)
- H04R 1/34** (2006.01)
- H04R 1/08** (2006.01)
- H04M 1/03** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

- CPC . **H04R 1/04** (2013.01); **H04M 1/03** (2013.01);
- H04R 1/083** (2013.01); **H04R 1/342** (2013.01);
- H04R 2499/11** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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 - USPC 381/334, 355, 356, 357, 361, 365, 368, 381/397, 409, 410; 379/430, 420.03, 431, 379/433.02, 433.05; 361/688, 697, 704
- See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a mobile terminal including a terminal body, a printed circuit board provided in the terminal body, and a microphone provided on the printed circuit board a prescribed distance from the terminal body. The printed circuit board may be provided between an opening in the terminal body and the microphone, and a channel may be provided that extends from the opening in the terminal body to the microphone.

13 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

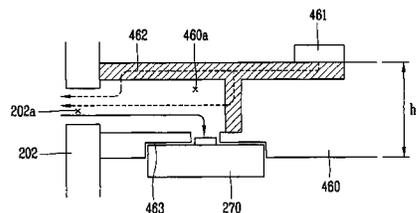
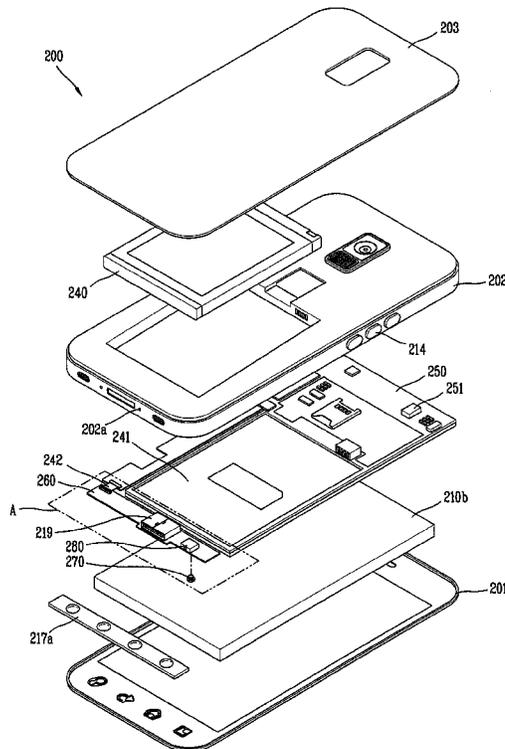


FIG. 1

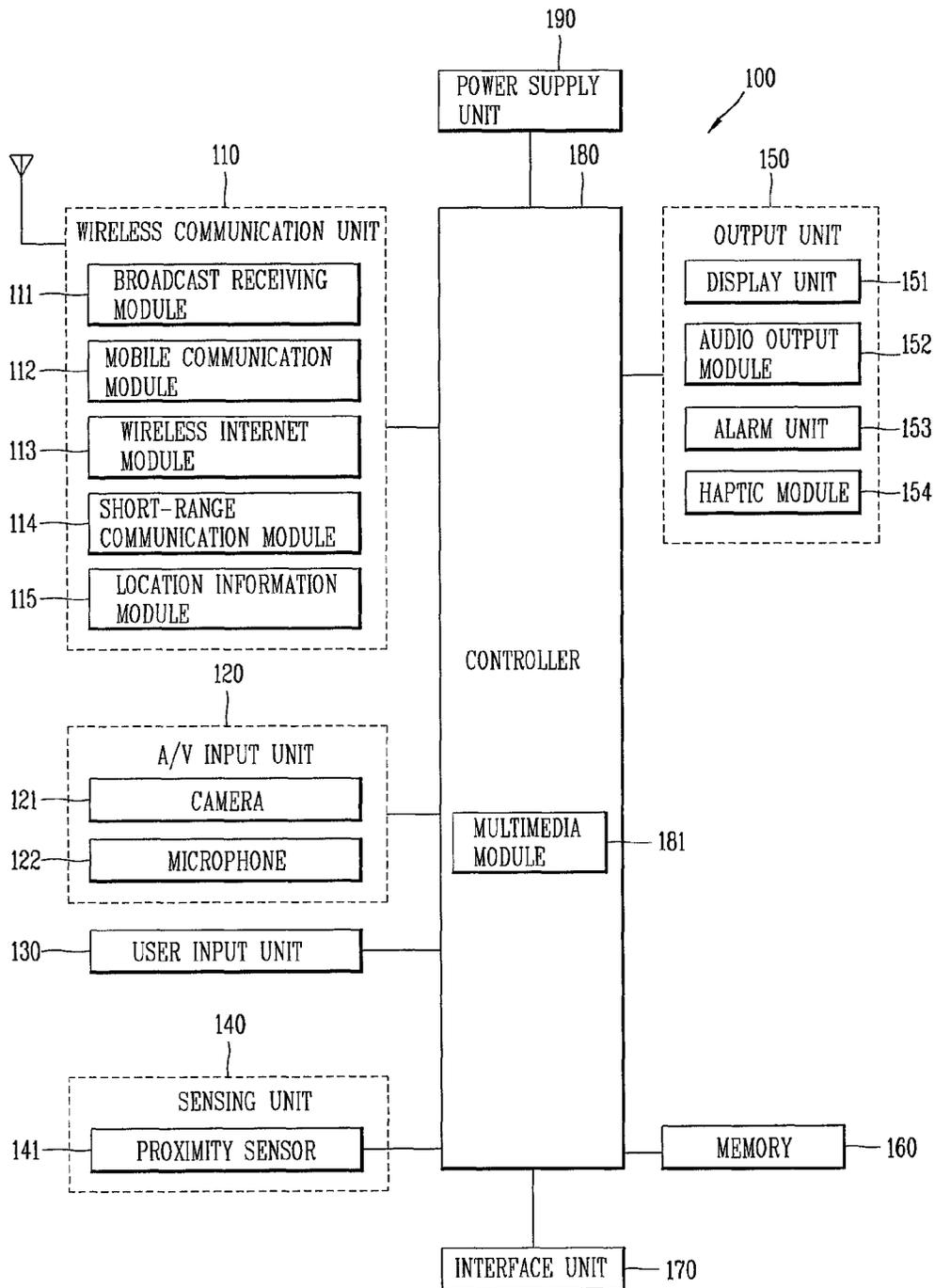


FIG. 2

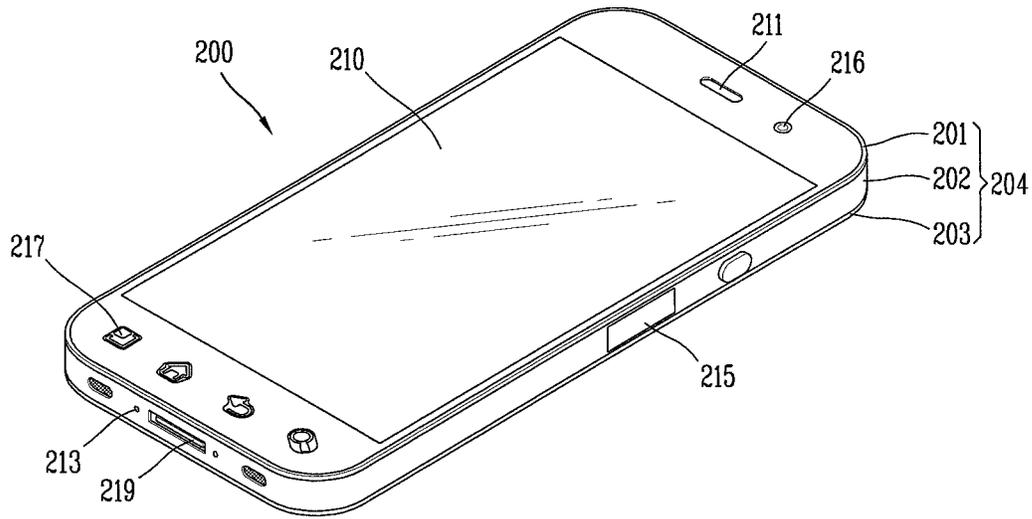


FIG. 3

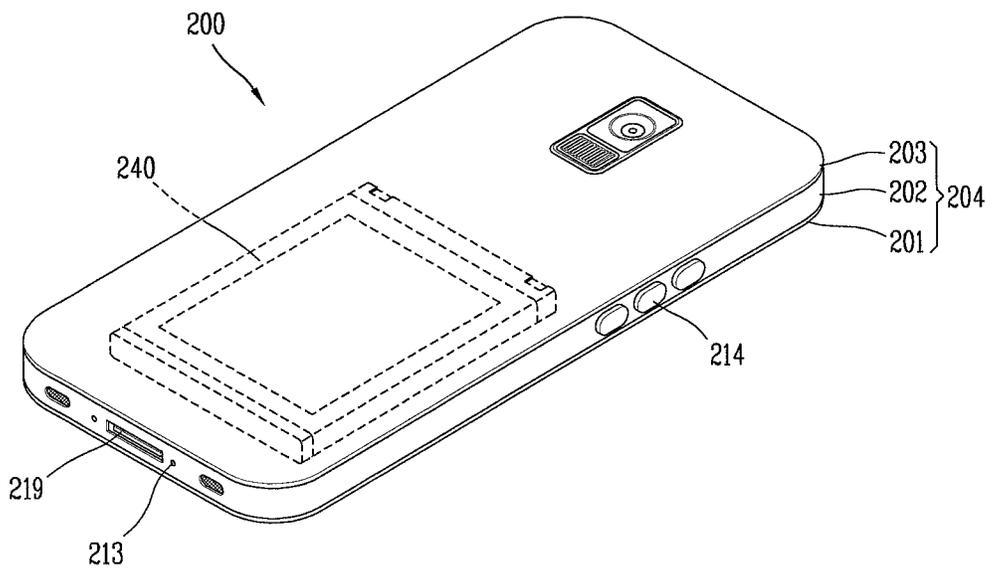


FIG. 4

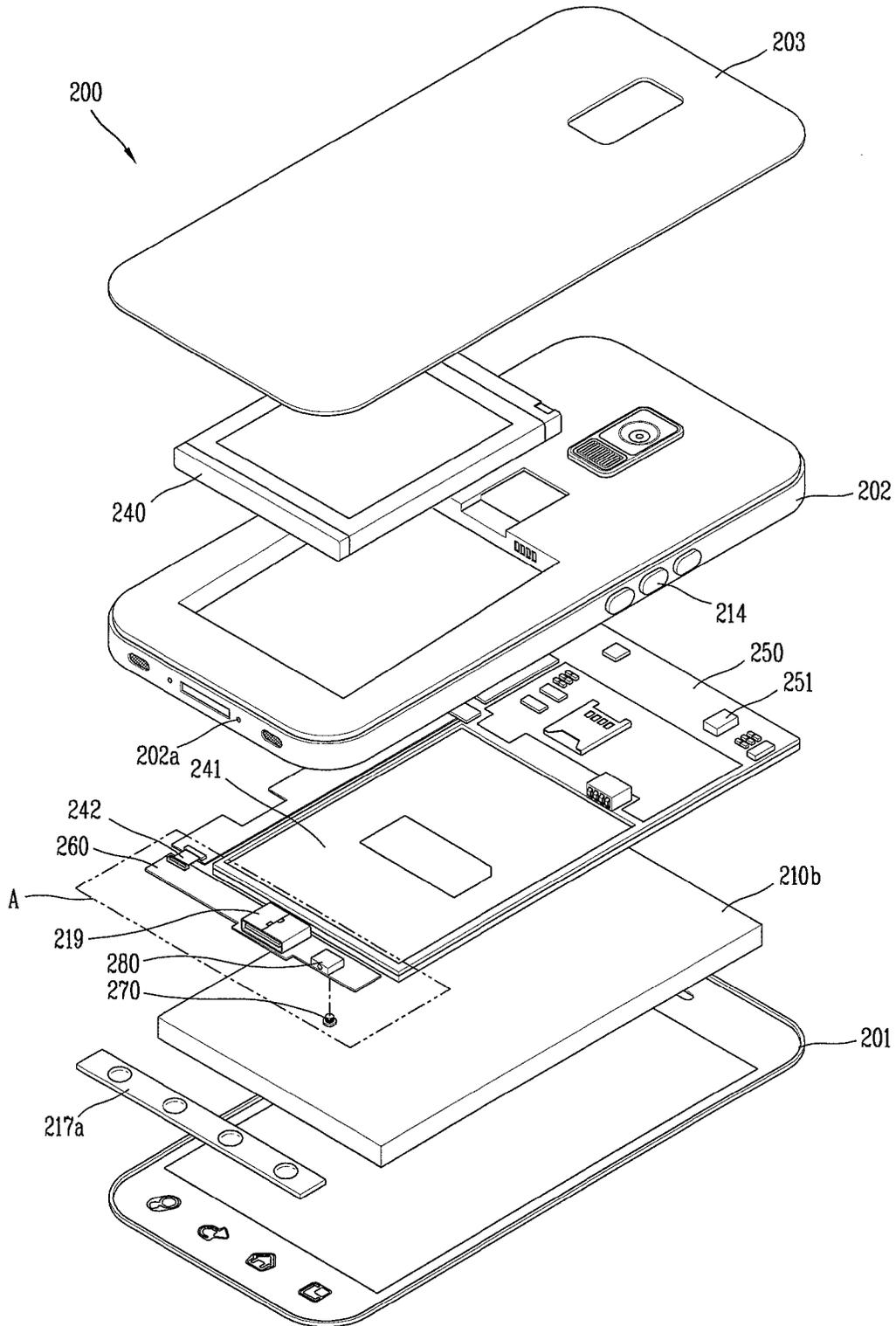


FIG. 5

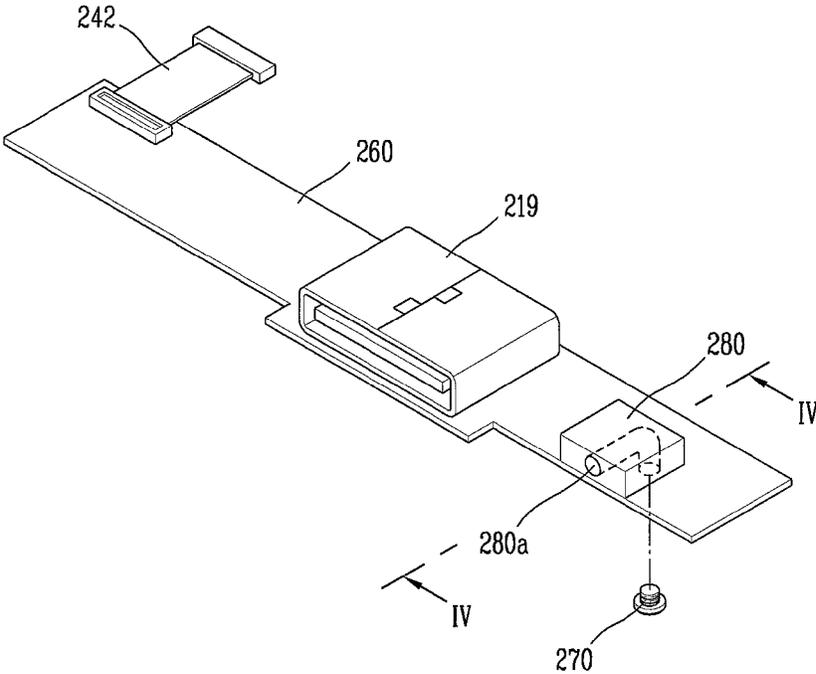


FIG. 6

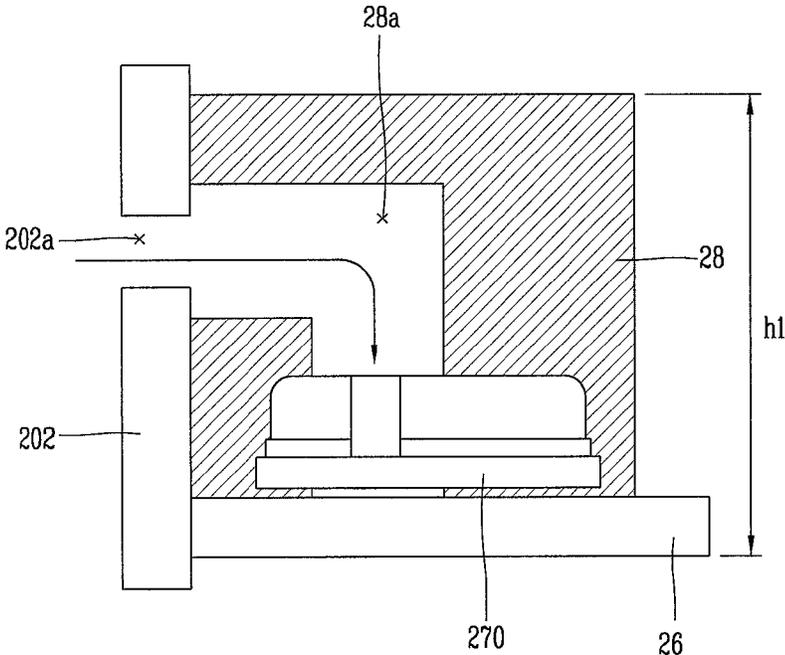


FIG. 7

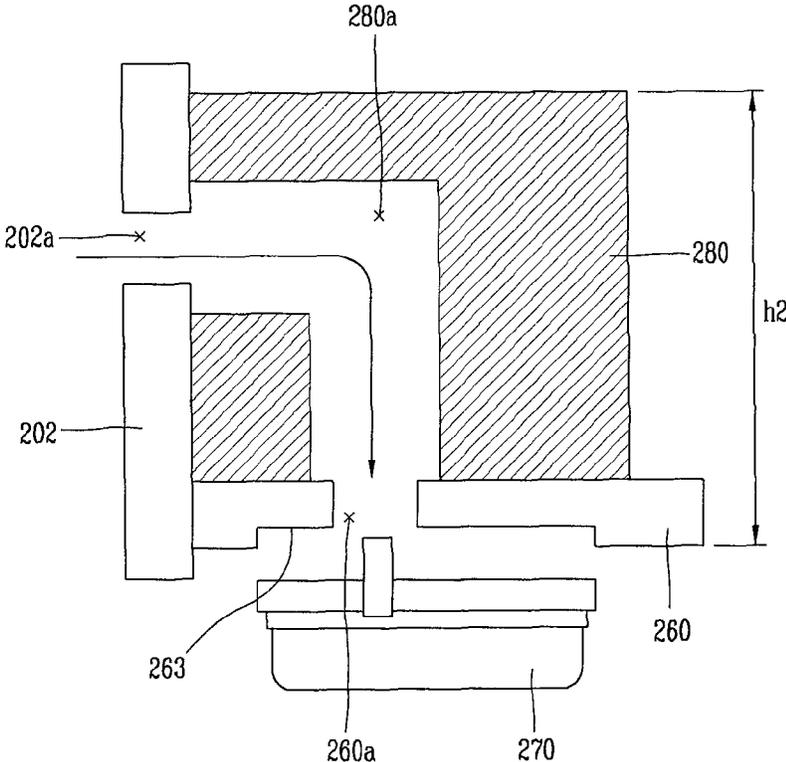


FIG. 8

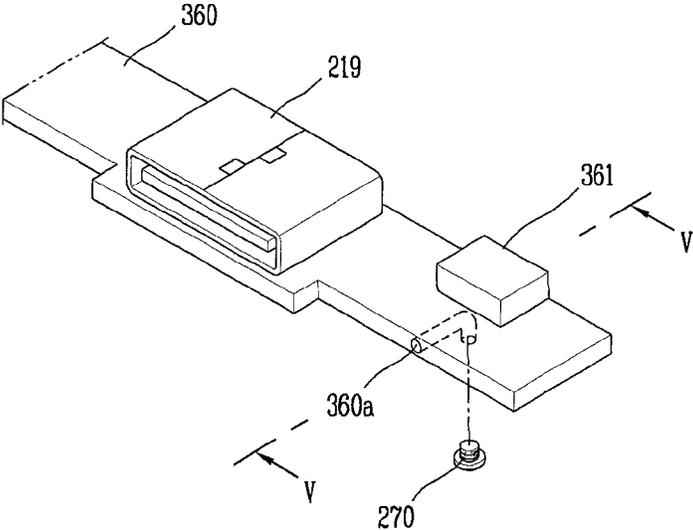


FIG. 9

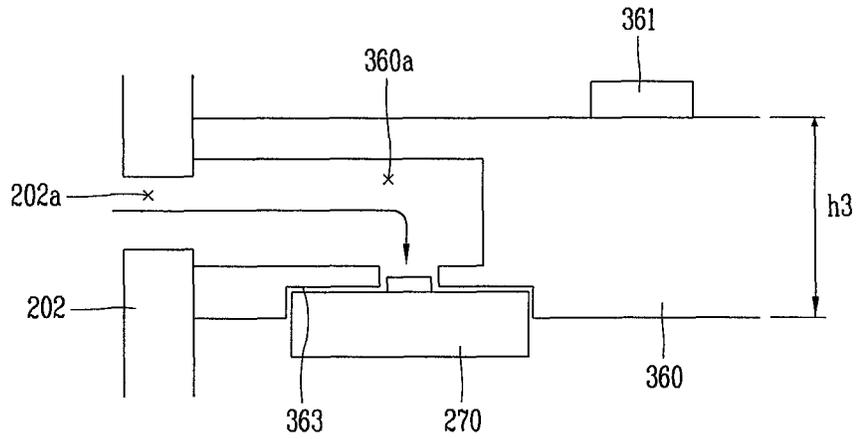


FIG. 10

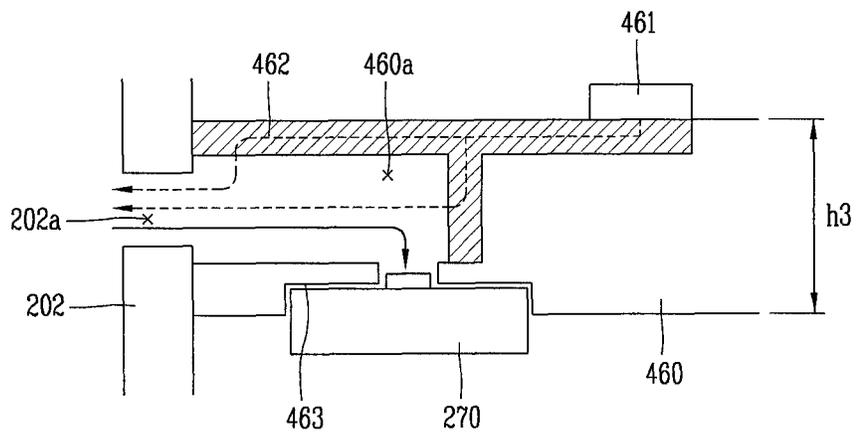


FIG. 11

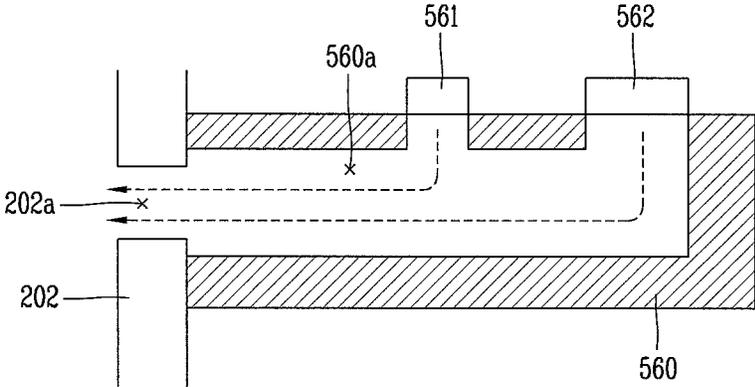
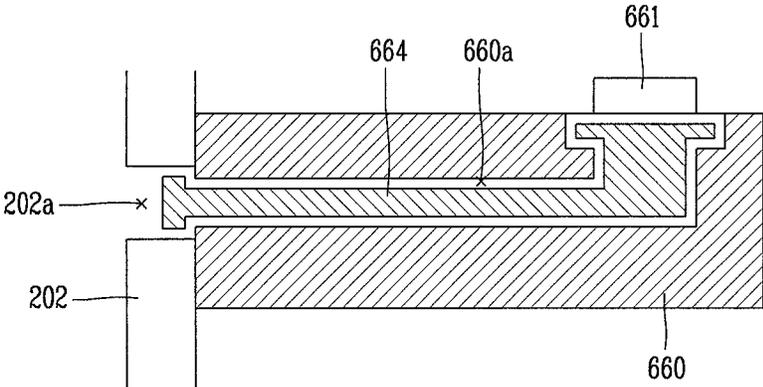


FIG. 12



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MOBILE TERMINAL**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)**

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Korean Application No. 10-2012-0104735 filed in Korea on Sep. 20, 2012, whose entire disclosure is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Provided is a mobile terminal having a printed circuit board with a microphone mounted thereon.

2. Background

Mobile terminals having microphones are known. However, they suffer from various disadvantages.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a mobile terminal in accordance with one exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a front perspective view of the mobile terminal;

FIG. 3 is a rear perspective view of the mobile terminal shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a disassembled perspective view of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a part A shown in FIG. 4, which shows a microphone mounted on one surface of a printed circuit board according to one exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to one exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to another exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view of a part A shown in FIG. 4, which shows a microphone mounted on one surface of a printed circuit board according to another exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken along the line V-V of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a sectional view taken along the line V-V of FIG. 8 according to another exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to another exemplary embodiment; and

FIG. 12 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to another exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Mobile terminals may be implemented using a variety of different types of terminals. Examples of such terminals include mobile terminals, such as mobile phones, smart phones, notebook computers, digital broadcast terminals, Personal Digital Assistants (PDA), Portable Multimedia Players (PMP), navigators, and the like, as well as stationary terminals, such as digital TVs, desktop computers, and the like. The following description assumes that the terminal is a mobile terminal. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the following disclosure also to the stationary terminals, except where features are particularly provided to enable mobility.

Mobile terminals are multifunctional devices. A mobile terminal may be used to capture still images or moving

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images, play music or video files, play games, receive broadcast, and the like, so as to be implemented as an integrated multimedia player. A mobile terminal may also have one or more of functions, for example, to support voice and video telephony calls, inputting and/or outputting information, storing data, and the like. As additional features and functions are added to these mobile terminals, improvement of structural components the mobile terminal becomes necessary as well as software or hardware improvements. For example, improvements to structural components are necessary to prevent increase in size of the mobile terminal due to added components as well as to reduce the size for aesthetic reasons.

In a mobile terminal a microphone is usually installed on the front lower end of a mobile terminal to be close to a user's mouth. The installed position of the microphone should be determined in association with other components, such as an input device or a display. For example, the position of the microphone on a front surface of the mobile terminal below the input device has an advantage in performance of the microphone, but also has a disadvantage in extending the length of the mobile terminal or reducing the size of the area available for the display.

The microphone may also be provided on a side surface near the bottom end of the mobile terminal. Here, when a direction in which the user's voice is received through the microphone is different from a direction of a microphone hole connected to the microphone, performance of the microphone may be degraded. Further, to make mobile terminals slimmer it is desirable to reduce the size of electronic components mounted in the mobile terminals or mounting spaces thereof. Such attempts may be made in association with mounting of the microphone.

Therefore, an aspect of the detailed description is to provide a mobile terminal which has a slimmer profile by simplifying an assembly of a microphone and a printed circuit board as well as a mounting space of the microphone. Another aspect of the detailed description is to provide a more stable physical and electrical connection between a microphone and a printed circuit board.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a mobile terminal 100 in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure. The mobile terminal 100 may include a wireless communication device 110, an A/V (Audio/Video) input device 120, a user input device 130, a sensing device 140, an output device 150, a memory 160, an interface device 170, a controller 180, and a power supply 190, etc. FIG. 1 shows the mobile terminal as having various components, but it should be understood that implementing all of the illustrated components is not a requirement. Greater or fewer components may alternatively be implemented.

The wireless communication device 110 may include one or more components allowing radio communication between the mobile terminal 100 and a wireless communication system or a network in which the mobile terminal is located. For example, the wireless communication device may include at least one of a broadcast receiving module 111, a mobile communication module 112, a wireless Internet module 113, a short-range communication module 114, a location information module 115, and the like.

The broadcast receiving module 111 receives broadcast signals and/or broadcast associated information from an external broadcast management server (or other network entity) via a broadcast channel. The broadcast channel may include a satellite channel and/or a terrestrial channel. The broadcast management server may be a server that generates and transmits a broadcast signal and/or broadcast associated information or a server that receives a previously generated

broadcast signal and/or broadcast associated information and transmits the same to a terminal. The broadcast signal may include a TV broadcast signal, a radio broadcast signal, a data broadcast signal, and the like. Also, the broadcast signal may further include a broadcast signal combined with a TV or radio broadcast signal.

Examples of broadcast associated information may include information associated with a broadcast channel, a broadcast program, a broadcast service provider, and the like. The broadcast associated information may be provided via a mobile communication network, and received by the mobile communication module **112**. The broadcast associated information may be implemented in various formats. For instance, broadcast associated information may include Electronic Program Guide (EPG) of Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB), Electronic Service Guide (ESG) of Digital Video Broadcast-Handheld (DVB-H), and the like.

The broadcast receiving module **111** may be configured to receive digital broadcast signals transmitted from various types of broadcast systems. Such broadcast systems may include Digital Multimedia Broadcasting-Terrestrial (DMB-T), Digital Multimedia Broadcasting-Satellite (DMB-S), Media Forward Link Only (MediaFLO), Digital Video Broadcast-Handheld (DVB-H), Integrated Services Digital Broadcast-Terrestrial (ISDB-T) and the like. The broadcast receiving module **111** may be configured to be suitable for every broadcast system transmitting broadcast signals as well as the digital broadcasting systems. Broadcast signals and/or broadcast associated information received via the broadcast receiving module **111** may be stored in a suitable device, such as a memory **160**.

The mobile communication module **112** transmits/receives wireless signals to/from at least one of network entities (e.g., base station, an external mobile terminal, a server, etc.) on a mobile communication network. Here, the wireless signals may include audio call signal, video (telephony) call signal, or various formats of data according to transmission/reception of text/multimedia messages.

The wireless Internet module **113** supports wireless Internet access for the mobile terminal. This module may be internally or externally coupled to the mobile terminal **100**. Examples of such wireless Internet access may include Wireless LAN (WLAN) (Wi-Fi), Wireless Broadband (Wibro), Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (Wimax), High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) and the like.

The short-range communication module **114** denotes a module for short-range communications. Suitable technologies for implementing this module may include BLUE-TOOTH™, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Ultra-WideBand (UWB), Zig-Bee™, and the like.

The location information module **115** denotes a module for detecting or calculating a position of a mobile terminal. An example of the location information module **115** may include a Global Position System (GPS) module.

Referring to FIG. 1, the A/V input device **120** is configured to provide audio or video signal input to the mobile terminal. The A/V input device **120** may include a camera **121** and a microphone **122**. The camera **121** may receive and process image frames of still pictures or video obtained by image sensors in a video call mode or a capturing mode. The processed image frames may be displayed on the display device **151**.

The image frames processed by the camera **121** may be stored in the memory **160** or transmitted to the exterior via the

wireless communication device **110**. Two or more cameras **121** may be provided according to the configuration of the mobile terminal.

The microphone **122** may receive an external audio signal while the mobile terminal is in a particular mode, such as a phone call mode, a recording mode, a voice recognition mode, or the like. This audio signal is processed into digital data. The processed digital data is converted for output into a format transmittable to a mobile communication base station via the mobile communication module **112** in case of the phone call mode. The microphone **122** may include assorted noise cancellation algorithms to remove noise generated in the course of receiving the external audio signal.

The user input device **130** may generate input data input by a user to control the operation of the mobile terminal. The user input device **130** may include a keypad, a dome switch, a touchpad (e.g., static pressure/capacitance), a jog wheel, a jog switch, and the like.

The sensing device **140** provides status measurements of various aspects of the mobile terminal. For instance, the sensing device **140** may detect an open/close status of the mobile terminal, a change in a location, position or orientation of the mobile terminal **100**, a presence or absence of user contact with the mobile terminal **100**, the location of the mobile terminal **100**, acceleration/deceleration of the mobile terminal **100**, and the like, so as to generate a sensing signal for controlling the operation of the mobile terminal **100**. For example, regarding a slide-type mobile terminal, the sensing device **140** may sense whether a sliding portion of the mobile terminal is open or closed. Other examples include sensing functions, such as the sensing device **140** sensing the presence or absence of power provided by the power supply **190**, the presence or absence of a coupling or other connection between the interface device **170** and an external device. Meanwhile, the sensing device **140** may include a proximity sensor **141**.

The output device **150** is configured to output an audio signal, a video signal or a tactile signal. The output device **150** may include a display device **151**, an audio output module **152**, an alarm **153** and a haptic module **154**.

The display **151** may output information processed in the mobile terminal **100**. For example, when the mobile terminal is operating in a phone call mode, the display **151** may provide a User Interface (UI) or a Graphic User Interface (GUI) which includes information associated with the call. As another example, if the mobile terminal is in a video call mode or a capturing mode, the display **151** may additionally or alternatively display images captured and/or received, UI, or GUI.

The display **151** may be implemented using, for example, at least one of a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD), a Thin Film Transistor-Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD), an Organic Light-Emitting Diode (OLED), a flexible display, a three-dimensional (3D) display or the like. Some of such displays **151** may be implemented as a transparent type or an optical transparent type through which the exterior is visible, which is referred to as "transparent display." A representative example of the transparent display may include a Transparent OLED (TOLED), and the like. The rear surface of the display **151** may also be implemented to be optically transparent. Under this configuration, a user can view an object positioned at a rear side of a terminal body through a region occupied by the display **151** of the terminal body.

The display **151** may be implemented in two or more in number according to a configured aspect of the mobile terminal **100**. For instance, a plurality of the displays **151** may be

arranged on one surface to be spaced apart from or integrated with each other, or may be arranged on different surfaces.

Here, if the display **151** and a touch sensitive sensor (also referred to as a touch sensor) have a layered structure therebetween, the structure may be referred to as a touch screen. The display **151** may be used as an input device rather than an output device. The touch sensor may be implemented as a touch film, a touch sheet, a touchpad, and the like.

The touch sensor may be configured to convert changes of a pressure applied to a specific part of the display **151**, or a capacitance occurring from a specific part of the display **151**, into electric input signals. Also, the touch sensor may be configured to sense not only a touched position and a touched area, but also touch pressure.

When touch inputs are sensed by the touch sensors, corresponding signals are transmitted to a touch controller. The touch controller processes the received signals, and then transmits corresponding data to the controller **180**. Accordingly, the controller **180** may sense which region of the display **151** has been touched.

Still referring to FIG. **1**, a proximity sensor **141** may be arranged at an inner region of the mobile terminal **100** covered by the touch screen, or near the touch screen. The proximity sensor **141** indicates a sensor to sense presence or absence of an object approaching to a surface to be sensed, or an object disposed near a surface to be sensed, by using an electromagnetic field or infrared rays without a mechanical contact. The proximity sensor **141** has a longer lifespan and a more enhanced utility than a contact sensor.

Examples of the proximity sensor **141** may include a transmissive type photoelectric sensor, a direct reflective type photoelectric sensor, a mirror reflective type photoelectric sensor, a high-frequency oscillation proximity sensor, a capacitance type proximity sensor, a magnetic type proximity sensor, an infrared rays proximity sensor, and so on. When the touch screen is implemented as a capacitance type, proximity of a pointer to the touch screen is sensed by changes of an electromagnetic field. In this case, the touch screen (touch sensor) may be categorized into a proximity sensor.

Hereinafter, merely for purposes of brevity and convenience, a status that the pointer is positioned to be proximate onto the touch screen without contact will be referred to as "proximity touch," whereas a status that the pointer substantially comes in contact with the touch screen will be referred to as "contact touch." For the position corresponding to the proximity touch of the pointer on the touch screen, such position may correspond to a position where the pointer faces perpendicular to the touch screen upon the proximity touch of the pointer.

The proximity sensor **141** senses a proximity touch and proximity touch patterns (e.g., distance, direction, speed, time, position, moving status, etc.). Information relating to the sensed proximity touch and the sensed proximity touch patterns may be output onto the touch screen.

The audio output module **152** may output audio data received from the wireless communication device **110** or stored in the memory **160**, in a call-receiving mode, a call-placing mode, a recording mode, a voice recognition mode, a broadcast reception mode, and so on. The audio output module **152** may output audio signals relating to functions performed in the mobile terminal **100**, e.g., sound alarming a call received or a message received, and so on. The audio output module **152** may include a receiver, a speaker, a buzzer, and so on.

The alarm **153** may output signals notifying occurrence of events from the mobile terminal **100**. The events occurring from the mobile terminal **100** may include call received,

message received, key signal input, touch input, and so on. The alarm **153** may output not only video or audio signals, but also other types of signals such as signals notifying occurrence of events in a vibration manner. Since the video or audio signals can be output through the display **151** or the audio output module **152**, the display **151** and the audio output module **152** may be categorized into a part of the alarm **153**.

The haptic module **154** may generate various tactile effects which a user can feel. A representative example of the tactile effects generated by the haptic module **154** includes vibration. Vibration generated by the haptic module **154** may have a controllable intensity, a controllable pattern, and so on. For instance, different vibration may be output in a synthesized manner or in a sequential manner.

The haptic module **154** may generate various tactile effects, including not only vibration, but also arrangement of pins vertically moving with respect to a skin being touched (contacted), air injection force or air suction force through an injection hole or a suction hole, touch by a skin surface, presence or absence of contact with an electrode, effects by stimulus such as an electrostatic force, reproduction of cold or hot feeling using a heat absorbing device or a heat emitting device, and the like.

The haptic module **154** may be configured to transmit tactile effects (signals) through a user's direct contact, or a user's muscular sense using a finger or a hand. The haptic module **154** may be implemented in two or more in number according to the configuration of the mobile terminal **100**.

The memory **160** may store a program for the processing and control of the controller **180**. Alternatively, the memory **160** may temporarily store input/output data (e.g., phonebook data, messages, still images, video and the like). Also, the memory **160** may store data related to various patterns of vibrations and audio output upon the touch input on the touch screen.

The memory **160** may be implemented using any type of suitable storage medium including a flash memory type, a hard disk type, a multimedia card micro type, a memory card type (e.g., SD or DX memory), Random Access Memory (RAM), Static Random Access Memory (SRAM), Read-Only Memory (ROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM), magnetic memory, magnetic disk, optical disk, and the like. Also, the mobile terminal **100** may operate a web storage which performs the storage function of the memory **160** on the Internet.

The interface device **170** may generally be implemented to interface the mobile terminal with external devices. The interface device **170** may allow a data reception from an external device, a power delivery to each component in the mobile terminal **100**, a data transmission from the mobile terminal **100** to an external device, or may prove another appropriate type of interfacing based on application. The interface device **170** may include, for example, wired/wireless headset ports, external charger ports, wired/wireless data ports, memory card ports, ports for coupling devices having an identification module, audio Input/Output (I/O) ports, video I/O ports, ear-phone ports, and the like.

The identification module may be configured as a chip for storing various information required to authenticate an authority to use the mobile terminal **100**, which may include a User Identity Module (UIM), a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM), and the like. Also, the device having the identification module (hereinafter, referred to as 'identification device') may be implemented in a type of smart card. Hence, the identification device can be coupled to the mobile terminal **100** via a port.

Also, the interface device **170** may serve as a path for power to be supplied from an external cradle to the mobile terminal **100** when the mobile terminal **100** is connected to the external cradle or as a path for transferring various command signals input from the cradle by a user to the mobile terminal **100**. Such various command signals or power input from the cradle may operate as signals for recognizing that the mobile terminal **100** has accurately been mounted to the cradle.

The controller **180** typically controls the overall operations of the mobile terminal **100**. For example, the controller **180** performs the control and processing associated with telephony calls, data communications, video calls, and the like. The controller **180** may include a multimedia module **181** which provides multimedia playback. The multimedia module **181** may be configured as part of the controller **180** or as a separate component. The controller **180** may perform a pattern recognition processing so as to recognize writing or drawing input on the touch screen as text or image.

The power supply **190** may provide power required by various components under the control of the controller **180**. The provided power may be internal power, external power, or combination thereof.

Various embodiments described herein may be implemented in a computer-readable medium using, for example, software, hardware, or some combination thereof.

For a hardware implementation, the embodiments described herein may be implemented within one or more Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Digital Signal Processors (DSPs), Digital Signal Processing Devices (DSPDs), Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs), Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs), processors, microprocessors, other electronic devices designed to perform the functions described herein, or a selective combination thereof. In some cases, such embodiments are implemented by the controller **180**.

For software implementation, the embodiments such as procedures and functions may be implemented together with separate software modules each of which performs at least one of functions and operations. The software codes can be implemented with a software application written in any suitable programming language. Also, the software codes may be stored in the memory **160** and executed by the controller **180**.

FIG. 2 is a front perspective view showing an example of the mobile terminal, and FIG. 3 is a rear perspective of the mobile terminal of FIG. 2. A mobile terminal **200** may be provided with a bar-type terminal body **204**. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this type of terminal, but may also be applicable to various structures of terminals such as slide type, folder type, swivel type, swing type, and the like, in which two or more bodies are combined with each other in a relatively movable manner. In addition, the mobile terminal as described herein may also be applied to portable electronic devices having a camera and flash, for example, smart phones, cellular phones, notebook computers, digital broadcast terminals, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), Portable Multimedia Player (PMO) and the like.

The mobile terminal **200** may include the terminal body **204** defining an appearance thereof. The terminal body **204** may include one or more cases (or referred to as casing, housing, cover, etc.) that define an outer appearance of the terminal body **204**. The case may be divided into a front case **201**, a rear case **202**, and a battery cover **203** which may cover a rear surface of the rear case **202**. A space or cavity formed between the front and rear cases **201** and **202** may accommodate various electronic components. Such cases may be

injected using a synthetic resin or be formed of a metal, such as stainless steel (STS), titanium (Ti) or the like.

The front surface of the terminal body **204** may include a display **210**, a first audio output module **211**, a front camera **216**, a side key **214**, an interface device **219** and a signal input device **217**. The display **210** may include an LCD module, an OLED module, an e-paper and the like to output visual information. The display **210** may include a touch sensing device to input information in a touching manner. Hereinafter, the display **210** having the touch sensing device may be referred to as "touch screen."

When a touch input is sensed on a portion on the touch screen **210**, contents corresponding to the touched position may be inputted. The contents inputted in the touching manner may be text or numerals, or menu items which may be indicated or set in various modes. The touch sensing device may be transparent such that the display module can be visible, and include a structure for enhancing visibility of the touch screen at a bright place. Referring to FIG. 2, the touch screen **210** may occupy most of the front surface of the front case **201**.

The first audio output module **211** may be implemented as a receiver to transfer a call sound to a user's ear, or a loud speaker for outputting various alarm sounds or multimedia reproduction sounds. The front camera **216** may receive and process image frames of still pictures or video obtained by image sensors in a video call mode or a capturing mode. The processed image frames may be displayed on the display **210**. The image frames processed by the front camera **216** may be stored in the memory **160** or transmitted to an external device through the wireless communication device **110**. Two or more front cameras **216** may be provided according to the use environment of the mobile terminal.

The signal input device **217** may be manipulated to allow inputting of commands for controlling operations of the mobile terminal **200**, and include a plurality of input keys. The plurality of input keys may be referred to as a manipulating portion. Such manipulating portion can employ any tactile manner that a user can touch or tap for manipulation.

For instance, the manipulating portion may be implemented as a dome switch, a touchpad, a touchpad, or the like, by which a user can input commands or information in a pushing or touching manner. Alternatively, the manipulating portion may be implemented as a wheel or a jog which rotates keys or a joystick. Contents inputted by the signal input device **217** may be set in various manners. For example, the signal input device **217** may be to input commands such as START, END, SCROLL or the like.

A side surface of the front case **201** is shown having a side key **214**, an interface device **219**, an audio input device **213** and the like. The side key **214** may be referred to as a manipulation device, and allowed to receive command for controlling operations of the mobile terminal **200**. The side key **214** may employ any tactile manner that a user can touch or tap for manipulation. Contents inputted by the side key **214** may be set in various manners. For example, the side key **214** may be configured to input commands, such as a control of the image input devices **216**, **221**, a volume adjustment of sounds output from the audio output module **211**, conversion of the display **210** into a touch recognition mode, or the like. The audio input device **213** may be implemented, for example, as a microphone for receiving user's voice, other sounds and the like.

The interface device **219** may serve as a path for data exchange between the mobile terminal **200** and external devices. For example, the interface device **219** may be at least one of wired/wireless earphone ports, ports for short-range

communication (e.g., IrDA, Bluetooth, WLAN, etc), power supply terminals for power supply to the mobile terminal and the like. The interface device **219** may be a card socket for coupling to external cards, such as a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM), a User Identity Module (UIM), a memory card for storage of information, and the like.

A rear surface of the terminal body **204** is shown having a power supply **240** and a rear camera **221**. A flash **222** and a mirror may additionally be disposed adjacent to the rear camera **221**. The flash **222** may operate in conjunction with the rear camera **221** when taking a picture using the rear camera **221**. The mirror may be used together with the rear camera **221** to allow a user to photograph himself in a self-portrait mode. The rear camera **221** faces a direction which is opposite to a direction faced by the front camera **216**, and may have different pixels from those of the front camera **216**.

For example, the front camera **216** may operate with relatively lower pixels (lower resolution). Thus, the camera **121** may be useful when a user can capture his face and send it to another party during a video call, or the like. On the other hand, the rear camera **221** may operate with a relatively higher pixels (higher resolution) such that it can be useful for a user to obtain higher quality pictures for later use. The front and rear cameras **216** and **221** may be installed on the terminal body **204** to be rotatable, to pop up, or another appropriate configuration.

The battery **240** for supplying power to the mobile terminal **200** may be mounted in the terminal body. The battery **240** may be mounted in the terminal body or detachably coupled directly onto the outside of the terminal body.

FIG. 4 is a disassembled perspective view of FIG. 3. The mobile terminal may include a window **210a** and a display module **210b** which configure the display **210**. The window **210a** may be integrally coupled to the front case **201**.

A frame **241** for supporting electrical devices may be formed between the front case **201** and the rear case **202**. The frame **241** is a supporting structure within the terminal. As one example, the frame **241** may support at least one of the display module **210b**, the camera module **221**, an antenna element, a battery **240** or a printed circuit board **250**. The frame **241** may be partially exposed to the outside of the terminal. The frame **241** may also configure a part of a sliding module, which connects a body part and a display in a slide-type terminal other than a bar-type terminal.

As shown in FIG. 4, the printed circuit board **250** may be located between the frame **241** and the rear case **202**, and the display module **210b** may be coupled to one surface of the frame **241**. The printed circuit board **250** and the battery **240** may be disposed on the other surface of the frame **241**. The battery case **203** may be coupled to the rear case **202** to cover the battery **240**.

The window **210a** may be coupled to one surface of the front case **201**. A touch sensor may be mounted onto the window **210a**. The touch sensor may sense a touch input, and be light-transmittable. The touch sensor may be mounted onto a front surface of the window **210a** to convert the change in a voltage generated on a particular portion into an electrical input signal.

The display module **210b** may be mounted onto a rear surface of the window **210a**. This exemplary embodiment illustrates a thin film transistor-liquid crystal display (TFT LCD) as an example of the display module **210b**, but the present disclosure may not be limited to this. For example, the display module **210b** may be an LCD module, an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) module, a flexible display module, a 3D display module or the like.

The printed circuit board **250**, as aforementioned, may be formed on the one surface of the frame **241**, but alternatively mounted on a lower portion of the display module **210b**. At least one electronic element may be mounted on a lower surface of the printed circuit board **250**.

A receiving portion for receiving the battery **240** may be formed on the frame **241** in a recessed form. A contact terminal, which is connected to the printed circuit board **250** such that the battery **240** can supply power to the terminal body **204**, may be formed on one side surface of the battery receiving portion.

An antenna element may be formed on an upper or lower end of the mobile terminal. Also, the antenna element may be provided in plurality so as to be located on each end portion of the terminal. The respective antenna elements may be formed to transmit and receive wireless signals of different frequency bands.

The frame **241** may be made of a metal to sustain full rigidity even though it is formed thin. The metallic frame **241** may operate as a ground. That is, the printed circuit board **250** or the antenna element may be ground-connected to the frame **241**, and the frame **241** may operate as a ground of the printed circuit board **250** or the antenna element. Here, the frame **241** may extend the ground of the mobile terminal.

The printed circuit board **250** may be electrically connected to the antenna elements to process wireless signals (or wireless electromagnetic waves) transmitted and received via the antenna elements. To process the wireless signals, a plurality of transmission and reception circuits **251** may be formed or mounted on the printed circuit board **250**.

The transmission and reception circuits **251** may include one or more integrated circuits and associated electrical devices. As one example, the transmission and reception circuits may include a transmission integrated circuit, a reception integrated circuit, a switching circuit, an amplifier, and the like.

The plurality of transmission and reception circuits **251** may simultaneously feed conductive members which are radiators. This may allow the plurality of antenna elements to operate at the same time. For example, while one antenna element performs transmission another one may perform reception, or both antenna elements may perform reception. Other appropriate configurations are possible depending on the desired application and function.

A coaxial cable may connect the printed circuit board **250** to each of the antenna elements. As one example, the coaxial cable may be connected to feeders for feeding the antenna elements. The feeders may be formed on one surface of the printed circuit board **250**, which processes signals input from the signal input device **217**. Another surface of the printed circuit board **250** (or **260**) may be coupled to a signal transfer device **217a** for transferring a signal of the signal input device **217**. Here, a dome may be formed on the another surface of the printed circuit board **250**, and an actuator may be formed in the signal transfer device **217a**.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a part A shown in FIG. 4, which shows a first exemplary embodiment in that a microphone is mounted on one surface of a printed circuit board. FIG. 6 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment. FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to another embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 5, a connection member **280** may be coupled to one surface of a printed circuit board **260**, and a microphone **270** may be connected to another surface of the printed circuit board **260**. The microphone **270** may not be limited to a specific type, but indicate an element which

changes a sound into an electrical signal to transfer to the printed circuit board 260. The microphone 270 may be implemented, according to a method of changing a sound into an electrical signal, as a carbon-type microphone, a crystal microphone, a movable coil type microphone, a ribbon-type microphone, a condenser microphone, a semiconductor type microphone, or another appropriate type of microphone.

The carbon-type microphone uses the change in electric resistance of a set of carbon particles due to pressure. The crystal microphone uses a piezoelectric effect such as Rochelle salt so as to be called a piezo microphone. The movable coil type microphone is configured by winding a coil on a light vibration plate, vibrating the coil-wound plate within a magnetic field, and generating an induced current on the coil. The ribbon-type microphone is configured such that a metal foil ribbon is vibrated by receiving sound waves to generate an induced current. The condenser microphone is configured to form a condenser by disposing a thin vibrating plate and the same shape of fixed electrode to face each other with a close distance. Accordingly, vibration of the plate due to sound waves may be converted into the change in capacitance. Also, the semiconductor type microphone uses a stress semiconductor that electric resistance changes in response to a mechanical force. This type of microphone may be produced in a small size, so as to be usually mounted in the mobile terminal according to the present disclosure.

The printed circuit board 260 may be implemented as a multi-layered printed circuit board, or as a flexible printed circuit board. A dome for receiving a signal input through the signal input device may be formed on the another surface of the printed circuit board 260. The printed circuit board 260 may transfer a signal to another printed circuit board 250 via the flexible printed circuit board.

The connection member 280 may be formed of flexible rubber or synthetic resin. A connection hole 280a may be formed in the connection member 280. The connection hole 280a may transfer a sound received through a microphone hole 202a to the microphone 270.

The microphone hole 202a may be formed on a side surface of the terminal body 204. That is, the microphone hole 202a may be formed on the case 202 which defines the appearance of the terminal body and covers the side surface of the terminal body. When the microphone hole 202a is formed on an upper or lower surface of the terminal body 204, dust or water may enter the microphone hole 202a through, for example, user's carelessness. For this as well as other reasons, the microphone hole 202a may be positioned on the side surface of the terminal body. As the microphone hole 202a is thus formed on the side surface of the terminal body and the microphone 270 is disposed to receive sounds from a lateral direction, the connection hole 280a may be angled, for example, at a right angle such that the microphone 270 and the microphone hole 202a may communicate with each other through the connection hole 280a. Hence, the connection hole 280a may guide the sound signals from the microphone hole 202a to the microphone 270.

As shown in FIG. 6, the microphone 270 may be mounted on an upper surface of a printed circuit board 26 and a connection member 28 may cover the microphone 270. A connection hole 28a (or channel) may be formed in the connection member 28 to communicate with (be connected to) the microphone hole 202a formed on the side surface of the case 202. Accordingly, a sound received through the microphone hole 202a may be guided up to the microphone 270.

However, according to the scheme, since the microphone 270 is mounted on an upper surface of the printed circuit board 260 (e.g., a surface closest to the microphone hole

202a) and the connection member 28 covers the microphone 270, a height h1 corresponding to the sum of thicknesses of the microphone 270 and the connection member 28 may be required. This may increase the thickness of the mobile terminal.

Also, since the microphone 270 and the connection member 28 requires coupling in a closely adhered state, the shape of the microphone 270 becomes an important factor when the connection member 28 is formed, limiting the type, size or shape of the microphone 270. This may result in complexity of designing the terminal. That is, sound leakage may occur unless the microphone 270 and the connection member 28 are closely adhered. Also, when the connection member 28 presses against the microphone 270 by more than a prescribed amount of pressure, the microphone 270 may be damaged or the microphone 270 may become dislodged from the printed circuit board 260.

Referring to FIG. 7, the microphone 270 may be mounted on the lower surface of the printed circuit board 260 and the connection member 280 may be formed on the upper surface of the printed circuit board 260. Here, the printed circuit board 260 may include a microphone receiving portion 263 which may be recessed in the lower surface by an area corresponding to the microphone 270. Recessing the microphone receiving portion 263 may allow fabrication of a slimmer terminal.

The printed circuit board 260 may also include a guide hole 260a which is connected to the connection hole 280a (or channel) of the connection member 280. The guide hole 260a may penetrate through the printed circuit board 260. The guide hole 260a may be connected up to the microphone hole 202a of the case 202 through the connection hole 280a. To this end, the connection hole 280a may perpendicularly extend from the guide hole 260a up to a preset height, and then angled to extend to the microphone hole 202a. That is, the connection hole 280a may have a perpendicularly extending portion and a horizontally extending portion, which may form a right angle, as illustrated in FIG. 7.

When the printed circuit board 260 is provided with the guide hole 260a as shown in FIG. 7, a thickness h2 corresponding to a total thickness of the printed circuit board 260, the microphone 270 and the connection member 280 may become slimmer. In addition, since the connection member 280 is coupled directly to the printed circuit board 280, the connection member 280 may be fabricated in a more simplified shape and with a slimmer thickness.

Also, since the microphone 270 is mounted onto the surface of the printed circuit board 260 opposite the connection member 280, a mounting space of the microphone 270 may be increased. Therefore, flexibility is increased in the type, size, shape, etc., of a microphone which may be mounted onto the printed circuit board 260.

FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view of a part A shown in FIG. 4, according to another exemplary embodiment, and FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken along the line V-V of FIG. 8. The microphone 270 may be provided on a lower surface of a printed circuit board 360. Without a connection member on the upper surface of the printed circuit board 360, a guide hole 360a of the printed circuit board 360 may extend from the microphone 270 to the microphone hole 202a. For example, the guide hole 360a may be formed as a channel, conduit, duct, or another appropriate type of structure.

That is, the guide hole 360a of the printed circuit board 360 may perpendicularly extend from the microphone 270 up to a predetermined height and then be bent to be open toward a side surface of the printed circuit board 360 such that the microphone hole 202a and the microphone 270 can commu-

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nicate with (be connected to) each other. That is, the guide hole **360a** may have a perpendicularly extending portion and a horizontally extending portion to have a right angle shape, as illustrated in FIG. 9. As such, a connection member may be omitted and the guide hole **360a** may be formed directly on the printed circuit board **360** such that the microphone hole **202a** and the microphone **270** can be connected to each other. This may result in a further reduction of the thickness **h3** than in the previous exemplary embodiment, thereby allowing for a slimmer terminal.

The printed circuit board **360** may further include a microphone receiving portion **363** which is recessed in the lower surface of the printed circuit board **360** by an area corresponding to the microphone **270**. This may allow the terminal to be slimmer. Also, since the microphone **270** is mounted on the lower surface of the printed circuit board **360**, a mounting space of the microphone **270** may be larger than when provided on the upper surface. Therefore, a microphone having various shapes and more improved functions may be mounted on the printed circuit board even when the microphone has a greater form factor.

Without the connection member on the upper surface of the printed circuit board **360**, such empty space may be utilized to dispose electrical devices **361**, which perform predetermined functions of the mobile terminal. The electrical devices **361** may generate heat as they operate. A scheme for controlling such heat generation is described hereinafter with reference to FIG. 10.

FIG. 10 is a sectional view taken along the line V-V of FIG. 8 according to another exemplary embodiment. An electrical device **461** may be a heat generating component such as a microprocessor. As one example, the electrical device **461** may be a mobile solution module (MSM). The electrical device **461** may generate excess amounts of heat, and the generated heat may cause internal temperatures of the terminal to rise above a desired level. Therefore, to control such generated heat, a heat radiating portion may be provided on an inner surface of a guide hole **460a** (or channel). For example, the heat radiating portion may be provided on the inner circumference of the guide hole **460a** to be exposed to air in the guide hole **460a**.

The guide hole **460a** may be formed in a printed circuit board **460** and a part of the printed circuit board **460** which defines the guide hole **460a** may form a radiating portion **462**. Accordingly, the radiating portion **462** formed as a thermal conductor may be exposed through the guide hole **460a**. One side of the radiating portion **462** may directly or proximately come in contact with the electrical device **461**, and the other side of the radiating portion **462** may be exposed through the inner circumference of the guide hole **460a**. That is, the radiating portion **462** may partially extend from the electrical device **461** to the guide hole **460a**. Consequently, the heat from the electrical device **461** may be transmitted along the radiating portion **462** to be radiated through the guide hole **460a**.

The radiating portion **462** may be formed such that an area exposed to the inner circumference of the guide hole **460a** is increased to enhance heat dissipation. Also, the radiating portion **462** may extend to the side surface of the printed circuit board **460** so as to be brought into contact with the case **202**. Here, at least part of the case **202** contacting the radiating portion **462** may be formed of a metal with high thermal conductivity to further dissipate the heat through the case **202**.

FIG. 11 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to one exemplary embodiment. A plurality of electrical devices **561** and **562** may be mounted on one

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surface of a printed circuit board **560**. The electrical devices **561** and **562** may generate heat during operation. The heat generated by the electrical devices **561** and **562** may increase internal temperature of the terminal above a desired level. To control such generated heat, the printed circuit board **560** may include a guide hole **560a** (or channel). The guide hole **560a** may be connected to each of the electrical devices **561** and **562**.

The guide hole **560a** may be open to one side surface of the printed circuit board **560**. The opening may be connected to the hole **202a** of the case **202**. The other end of the guide hole **560a** may extend under the electrical device **561**, **562** and may be thermally coupled to the electrical devices **561**, **562**, for example, to extend to a mounting pad for the printed circuit board **560**, to the device itself, or the like. Here, the guide hole **560a** may be connected from the electrical devices **561**, **562** to the hole **202a** formed on the case **202**. As the printed circuit board **560** includes such a guide hole **560a** connected to each of the electrical devices **561** and **562**, heat generated by the electrical devices **561** and **562** may be radiated to the outside through the guide hole **560a**.

FIG. 12 is a sectional view taken along the line IV-IV of FIG. 5 according to another exemplary embodiment. At least one electrical device **661** may be mounted on one surface of a printed circuit board **660**. Each electrical device **661** may generate heat during operation. The heat generated by the electrical device **661** may increase internal temperature of the terminal above a desired level. To control heat generated by the electrical device **661**, the printed circuit board **660** may include a guide hole **660a** (or channel). Here, a heat transfer device **664** (or heat sink device) formed as a thermal conductor or heat sink may be inserted in the guide hole **660a**.

The guide hole **660a** may be connected to each of the at least one electrical device **661**. One end of the heat transfer device **664** may come in contact with the electrical device **661**, and the other end of the heat transfer device **664** may extend to the hole **202a** formed on the case **202**. Here, when the case **202** is a thermal conductor, the case **202** and the heat transfer device **664** may be formed to come in contact with each other.

As the printed circuit board **660** is provided with such a guide hole **660a** connecting the electrical device **661** and the heat transfer device **664** is provided in the guide hole **660a**, heat generated by the electrical device **661** may be radiated to the outside through the guide hole **660a** and the heat transfer device **664**.

The guide holes of the printed circuit board, described in the foregoing exemplary embodiments, may be formed by inwardly punching or drilling one side of a previously formed printed circuit board using a punching tool, a drill, or another appropriate tool or method. Alternatively, for a multi-layered printed circuit board, after each layer is formed to have an opening with a shape corresponding to a guide hole, the layers may be stacked and coupled together. For example, for a multi-layered printed circuit board having five layers, an upper portion of a guide hole and a lower portion of the guide hole may be formed, respectively, on a third layer and a fourth layer, which are located at a depth where the guide hole is to be formed, and thereafter the first to fifth layers may be coupled to form a multi-layered printed circuit board having the guide hole.

As broadly described and embodied herein, a mobile terminal may be made slimmer by simplifying an assembly process of a microphone as well as a printed circuit board and a mounting space of the microphone. Another aspect of the

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detailed description is to provide a more stable physical/electrical connection between a microphone and a printed circuit board.

In one embodiment, mobile terminal may include a terminal body, a printed circuit board provided in the terminal body, and a microphone provided on the printed circuit board a prescribed distance from the terminal body. The printed circuit board may be provided between an opening in the terminal body and the microphone, and a channel may be provided that extends from the opening in the terminal body to the microphone.

A first surface of the printed circuit board may be provided closer to the opening in the terminal body than a second surface of the printed circuit board, the microphone being provided at the second surface. The first surface may be an upper surface of the printed circuit board and second surfaces may be a lower surface of the printed circuit board, the first and second surfaces being opposite surfaces.

The printed circuit board may extend perpendicular to the terminal body and a connection member is provided adjacent the terminal body and the printed circuit board, and the channel may be provided in the connection member and extends from the opening in the terminal body to the first surface of the printed circuit board.

A hole may be formed through the printed circuit board to correspond to the microphone and the channel. A diameter of the channel may be greater than a diameter of the opening in the terminal body or the hole in the printed circuit board.

The opening in the terminal body may be formed on a side surface of the terminal body. The channel may extend perpendicular to the printed circuit board, and may be angled at a prescribed angle to extend to the opening in the terminal case. The connection member may be made of elastic rubber or synthetic resin.

Moreover, the first surface may be a lateral surface of the printed circuit board and the second surface may be an upper or lower surface of the printed circuit board, and wherein the first surface is positioned to cover at least a portion of the opening and the second surface extends perpendicular to the terminal body. The channel may be formed in the printed circuit board, a first distal end of the channel being provided on the later surface of the printed circuit board and a second distal end of the channel being provided on the upper or lower surface of the printed circuit board at the microphone.

The mobile terminal may further include a heat sink device provided on a surface in the channel, the heat sink device being thermally coupled to an electrical device mounted on the printed circuit board to dissipate heat generated by the electrical device through the channel. The heat sink device contacts the terminal body and at least a portion of the terminal body that contacts the heat sink device is made of a metal. The mobile terminal may further include a heat sink device that thermally couples the electrical device to the opening in the terminal body, the heat sink device provided such that a gap is provided between the heat sink device and a surface of the channel.

In one embodiment, a mobile terminal may include a terminal body, a printed circuit board provided in the terminal body, and an electric device provided on a surface of the printed circuit board. The electrical device may be provided on the printed circuit board a prescribed distance from the terminal body, and a channel formed through the printed circuit board may extend from an opening in the terminal body to the electrical device such that heat generated by the electrical device is dissipated through the channel and the opening.

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A thermal conductor may be provided on a surface of the channel. The thermal conductor may extend from the electrical device to the opening. The thermal conductor device may also extend from the electrical device to a lateral surface of the printed circuit board that contacts the terminal body, wherein at least a portion of the terminal body that contacts the thermal conductor device is made of a metal.

A heat sink device may be provided that thermally couples the electrical device to the opening in the terminal body. The heat sink device may be provided such that a gap is provided between the heat sink device and a surface of the channel. Moreover, the channel may extend from the opening in the terminal body to a microphone provided on a surface of the printed circuit board, and configured to guide sound through the opening to the microphone.

In one embodiment, a mobile terminal may include a case defining an appearance of a terminal body, and having a microphone hole, and a printed circuit board mounted in the terminal body and having a microphone mounted thereon, wherein the printed circuit board may include a guide hole connected to the microphone hole.

The mobile terminal may further include a connection hole located between the case and the printed circuit board, and connected to the guide hole and the microphone hole, respectively. The guide hole may be formed through the printed circuit board. The microphone hole may be formed on a side surface of the terminal body.

The connection hole may perpendicularly extend to be connected to the guide hole, and then be bent to be connected to the microphone hole. The connection hole may be formed on a connection member, which is made of elastic rubber or synthetic resin. A diameter of the connection hole may be greater than that of the guide hole or the microphone hole.

The microphone may be mounted on an upper or lower surface of the printed circuit board, and the guide hole may perpendicularly extend to be connected to the microphone and then be bent to be open toward a side surface of the printed circuit board.

The mobile terminal may further include a radiating portion formed as a thermal conductor on an inner circumference of the guide hole. The radiating portion may be formed to externally radiate heat generated by electrical devices, mounted on the printed circuit board, through the guide hole. The radiating portion may partially extend from the electrical device to the guide hole. The radiating portion may partially extend from the electrical device to a side surface of the printed circuit board, which comes in contact with the case. At least part of the case coming in contact with the radiating portion may be made of a metal.

In one embodiment, a mobile terminal may include a case defining an appearance of a terminal body and having a hole, and a printed circuit board mounted in the terminal body, wherein an electric device may be mounted on one surface of the printed circuit board, wherein the printed circuit board may include a guide hole connected to the hole such that heat generated by the electrical device is externally radiated through the hole.

A heat transfer unit may be inserted into the guide hole. The heat transfer unit may partially extend from the electrical device to the hole. The heat transfer may partially extend from the electrical device to the side surface of the printed circuit board, which comes in contact with the case. At least part of the case coming in contact with the heat transfer unit may be made of a metal.

In accordance with at least one exemplary embodiment having such configuration, the mobile terminal may have a guide hole formed on a printed circuit board, whereby a total

thickness of the printed circuit board, a microphone and a connection member may be more reduced. Also, with the connection member directly coupled to the printed circuit board, the connection member may be fabricated to have a more simplified shape and a more reduced thickness.

Also, the microphone may be mounted on another surface of the printed circuit board. This may allow a microphone which is in various shapes and has improved functions to be mounted on the printed circuit board even if the microphone has a large volume. Moreover, the radiating portion may be exposed through the guide hole, so as to externally radiate heat generated due to operation of electric devices.

It should be appreciated that suffixes “module,” “unit” or “portion” as used in the present disclosure are merely used for ease of description, and should not be construed to convey a specific meaning or function other than what is described. Moreover, the terms “module,” “unit” and “portion” may be used interchangeably in the present disclosure.

Any reference in this specification to “one embodiment,” “an embodiment,” “example embodiment,” etc., means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the disclosure. The appearances of such phrases in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Further, when a particular feature, structure, or characteristic is described in connection with any embodiment, it is submitted that it is within the purview of one skilled in the art to effect such feature, structure, or characteristic in connection with other ones of the embodiments.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A mobile terminal comprising:
 - a terminal body;
 - a printed circuit board provided in the terminal body; and
 - a microphone provided on the printed circuit board a prescribed distance from the terminal body,
 wherein the printed circuit board is provided between an opening in the terminal body and the microphone, and a channel is provided that extends from the opening in the terminal body to the microphone, and
 - wherein the mobile terminal further includes a heat sink device provided on a surface in the channel, the heat sink device being thermally coupled to an electrical device

mounted on the printed circuit board to dissipate heat generated by the electrical device through the channel.

2. The mobile terminal of claim 1, wherein a first surface of the printed circuit board is provided closer to the opening in the terminal body than a second surface of the printed circuit board, the microphone being provided at the second surface.

3. The mobile terminal of claim 2, wherein the first surface is an upper surface of the printed circuit board and second surface is a lower surface of the printed circuit board, the first and second surfaces being opposite surfaces.

4. The mobile terminal of claim 3, wherein the printed circuit board extends perpendicular to the terminal body and a connection member is provided adjacent the terminal body and the printed circuit board, and

wherein the channel is provided in the connection member and extends from the opening in the terminal body to the first surface of the printed circuit board.

5. The mobile terminal of claim 4, wherein a hole is formed through the printed circuit board to correspond to the microphone and the channel.

6. The mobile terminal of claim 5, wherein a diameter of the channel is greater than a diameter of the opening in the terminal body or the hole in the printed circuit board.

7. The mobile terminal of claim 4, wherein the opening in the terminal body is formed on a side surface of the terminal body.

8. The mobile terminal of claim 7, wherein the channel extends perpendicular to the printed circuit board, and is angled at a prescribed angle to extend to the opening in the terminal case.

9. The mobile terminal of claim 4, wherein the connection member is made of elastic rubber or synthetic resin.

10. The mobile terminal of claim 2, wherein the first surface is a lateral surface of the printed circuit board and the second surface is an upper or lower surface of the printed circuit board, and wherein the first surface is positioned to cover at least a portion of the opening and the second surface extends perpendicular to the terminal body.

11. The mobile terminal of claim 10, wherein the channel is formed in the printed circuit board, a first distal end of the channel being provided on the lateral surface of the printed circuit board and a second distal end of the channel being provided on the upper or lower surface of the printed circuit board at the microphone.

12. The mobile terminal of claim 1, wherein the heat sink device contacts the terminal body and at least a portion of the terminal body that contacts the heat sink device is made of a metal.

13. The mobile terminal of claim 1, wherein the heat sink device is provided such that a gap is provided between the heat sink device and a surface of the channel.

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